

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1858.

In reference to an article on the subject of Virginia Bonds, copied under the Commercial head, in yesterday's Gazette, a New York letter in the National Intelligencer, says:-"It is thought that the reflections of some of the papers on the State of Virginia, in regard to the failure to redeem some of her bonds which have fallen due, are somewhat premature. At all events it is better to await an official explanation, which no doubt Gov. Wise is prepared to give. These bonds, it appears, were issued "irredeemable for twenty years from the 22d day of Jane, 1837, and afterwards to be redeemed at the pleasure of the General Assembly." It has probably not been the interest as well as the "pleasure" of the Legislature to provide for the redemption, but that is no reason why the "pleasure" of the money-brokers should be substituted. By the very terms of the issue no one who holds these bonds has a right to complain as long as the State pays the semi-annual interest, which she has done panetually, and will no doubt continue to do. The question as to her becoming "a catchpenny broker" has the "smell of the shop" about it. Some "shaver" has perhaps been disappointed in a "good operation."

The Richmond Enquirer of vesterday says: -" We have had occasion to refer to this subject on several occasions heretofore, and to explain the action of the State and of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. But as misrepresentations are continually made, to the prejudice of the stock, we will not hesitate to repeat our explanations.

"There are three species of debts of Virginis, created prior to the adoption of the new

First. Those redeemable at a given day, to be paid when that day arrives; and, of this, not a dellar is now due, and much the greater portion will not be due until the year 1880.

Second. Those redeemable at a given day, and thereafter at the pleasure of the General Assembly-that pleasure not to extend beyond 15 years. Of this the whole amount does not exceed \$223,950; and the day of payment has arrived for the whole; but it is expressly stipulated in the law authorizing the loan, and on the face of the bonds themselves, that the payment may be postponed for 15 years; and the bond-holders have no right to expect the payment until the 15 years

Third. Those redeemable at a given day, but thereafter at the PLEASURE OF THE GENE-RAL ASSEMBLY, without limit. Of this class, the nominal day of payment has arrived for about \$3,000,000; but the law, as in the last case, expressly provides, that when the day comes it shall be at the pleasure of the Legislature to redeem or not; and the payment also stated on the face of the bond. Under these circumstances none have a right to complain, so long as the interest is promptly paid, even though the debt should be continued forever, and be, as the English debt is known

to be, perpetual. "At the time these debts were contracted, it is well known that the words "at the pleasure of the General Assembly" were inserted in the statute to give the State the right to redeem, rather than to compel her to pay, because it was the general opinion among capitaliets that the longer the stocks had to run the more valuable they were considered, and it was deemed an inducement to a loan, to make the day of payment as long as possible, and this would be so now, if the stocks were

above par. "But the people of Virginia in their last Convention, determined that a limit should be put upon indebtedness, and that all the debts of the State should be paid within thirty-four years, and ample provision has been made therefor by the Constitution, by sitting apart a sinking fund which will accomplish the object in the time specified. If every debt the State owes is not liquidated within thirty-four years from its creation, then will the Bears have a right to complain.

"The General Assembly at its last session provided, by an act upon this subject, that the Commissioners of the sinking fund shall hereafter annually apply the entire residue of that fund, after the payment of interest on the public debt, as follows, viz: 'So much of said fund as arises from the seven per | æronauts, says: value, and cancellation of any outstanding bonds or certificates of said debt. And so much of said fund as arises from one per centam on the debt created since the first day of January, 1852, shall be invested in the outstanding bonds or certificates of the said debt, at their market value, and held by said commissioners for the benefit of said fund.'

"It will be seen by this law that there are two kinds of debts; those prior to 1852, redeemable at different periods, as we have explained, and those subsequent to 1852, not redeemable until the expiration of 34 years respectively from the dates of their issue .-The first class, the Commissioners of the sinking fund are required to redeem when redeemable; for the last class they are to invest their funds in bonds to accumulate a fund with which to redeem them when they become due."

The latest accounts from the "sick man," Mexico, represent him to be in the last stage of a mortal disease. Zuloaga, the Mexican President, is represented as pursuing an insalting course towards the American Minister, who has closed his relations, with the government, and also, as robbing and imprisoning wealthy Mexican citizens. All forms of government seem to be a failure. They are se bad under a despotism as under a republic. It is a sad sight to see so fair a portion of the globe as Mexico is, reduced to

aparoby and ruio. There are manifestly difficulties and impediments, so far, in an efficient working of the elephant popular institutions .- Petersthe Atlantic Telegraph—but these, we have no doubt, will yield to the skill and science which will be exerted to secure a prompt and steady transmission of communications by

Some of the newspapers seem to think that neither the Queen's Message nor the Presior anything else.

The whole number of Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories-now united in one superintendeacy-is thirty-three thousand five hundred and twelve. The most hostile portion of these are located east of the Cascade Mountains, those towards the Pacific coast, in the neighborhood of the settlements, being the most civilized. While the gold regions of California lie west of the Rocky Mountains, of which the Cascade Mountains orm a continuous chain northwards, the new gold district of Fraser river lies to the east of

The N. York Herald says: - "From Washington we learn that it is becoming evident to the administration that a vigorous and energetic policy must be pursued towards the Central and South American republics. With his view, our Government may find it necessary to invite negotiations upon postal and commercial affairs, trammelled with as few restrictions as possible, in order to facilitate trade and encourage good feeling between the peoples. The treaties, it is suggested, should provide for the transmission of the mails in armed steamers, which, at the same time, can merce, and enforce the fulfilment of treatics."

In the Alta California of July 20th, we find a letter from a German physician at Fort Langley, on Fraser River, which gives a detailed account of the death of a miner by petrifaction, consequent upon drinking a mineral fluid known as water of crystallization-a solution of silica -- found in a geode. The statement is very circumstantial and very interesting; but so opposed to scientific experiences the occasion. The Battle of Bennington was that it appears hardly entitled to full belief!

A letter from Matanzas to the New York Times says that the yellow fever is very severe in all parts of the island of Cuba, the present season. In thirty years the island has not been so generally affected. There is not a part throughout its whole extent that is entirely free. In Matanzas the sickness is particularly rife, the American shipping sufering severely.

It appears that the majority of Mr. Vance, for Congress, in the Mountain Congressional district of North Carolina, is about 2,000 votes over his Democratic competitor. The election in this district was to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr.

A war of some magnitude is going on in North Africa, in which the Emperor of Morocco has been defeated by certain hostile tribes, and compelled to make his way back to his own country.

office-holders for party purposes.

It is said that the old district of Henry Clay, in Kentucky, at the late election, gave a majority against the Democratic party.

General Cass, it is stated, will soon leave Washington, for a brief visit to Stonington, Connecticut.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 17 .- The Indian bueau has received a communication from Brigbam Young, in which he says he will give way to Dr. Forney and close his office as superintendent of Indian affairs. He asks an llowance of \$1,300 to reimburse him for food and presents to the Indians, in order to conciliate and keep them in check until the peaceful results following the advance of the troops could be explained to them. It is suspected by the Commissioner of Indian affairs that Brigham conciliated the Indians for his own purposes, but finding that he could not use them, he wants the Government to pay the expenses.

Special agent Prichette, under date of Auzt. 2d, states that he had made an ineffectual effort with a large body of Yucatenas Indians to fix a time and place to meet superintendent Cullen to receive the presents, &c., authorized by the recent act of Congress to be distributed among them. He has returned to the Sioux agency and Mr. Cullen has taken measures to meet them in council on the

rom Patterson, N. J., a few days ago, have published an account of their observations, remarkable.

"As we neared the city we selected the Central park for our landing place, and began to descend. As we descended we crossed the Hudson river, and here the usual phenomenon was noticed, the bed of the river recovered from the shock this intelligence with its deep and shallow places being dis-

tinctly seen.' The editor of the Patterson Guardian, who seems to have had a conversation with the

"What they say of seeing the bottom of the January, 1852, together with the proceeds of North river, is of interest. All the bottom His pride was thoroughly broken down, and, warrant for any thing of the kind." the sales of Back stocks, shall be applied to was observable to them as they passed over, for a livelihood, the Baron actually took to the redemption of such part of said debt as and its channels and flats could be distinctly may be redeemable; and if no part thereof seen. The channel appeared like a deep devoted to the purchase, at their market no fishes, which is a fact they cannot account of years, and gained the appellation of miles in width; also about 22,000 square for, while the bottom of the river was so clearly visible to them."

Autumn is Coming.

Indications of the approach of autumn are visible on all sides. We see it in the premature fading of the leaves on our shade trees, and in the drooping tassels of the ripening We feel it in the changes of the atcorn. mosphere. We know it from the clongation of the nights. For our part we say, let it come; 'twill be welcome. Though Summer is our favorite season, we love also the Fall, Winter, and Spring. Each brings a welcome change in the face of Nature, and confers its special blessings on humanity .-Autumn, is the period of teeming harvests, and "golden fruit." It brings us the "Indian Summer," that dreamy, smoky ethereal episode of the year, which imparts to mankind self-complacency and buoyancy of spirite akin to happiness. In every aspect, (except the equinoctial dust.) we rejoice at rarely a smile on his face. In the last three the proximity of Autumn! - Richmond Whig.

Popular Institution.

The Lynchburg Courier says it is a solomn truth to state, that three thousand men, women and children, were crowded within the great pavillion of Van Amburg on Wednesday night, to see the Circus. We venture the assertion that this was a larger number than witnessed the breaking of ground on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, or than ever attended the preaching of the gospel or a charity concert. All to witness the sports of the ring, listen to the jokes of Mr. Merryman," ("stale, flat and unprofitable,") and see the elephant! Verily are the circus and burg Express.

The Witches' Dance.

Those messengers of Queen Mab, the thistle witches," are now flying about the atmosday. Lighter than bubbles, they dance mer-rily in mid air with invisible zephyrs, until rily in mid air with invisible zephyrs, until the absorption of moisture brings their ærial flight to a close. Then descending, they find dent's response, can be complimented as very a lodgment upon the bosom of the prolific by the Oriental doctors, long before it was voluntarily enslaving themselvss in this State For sale by DRAYTON G. MEADE, and five miles wide. The certain of the prolific by the Oriental doctors, long before it was voluntarily enslaving themselvss in this State For sale by DRAYTON G. MEADE, is used for exercising horses. Figh-scales are two of its Arabic names. ze-brambling all uncultivated space.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES." It is said there are now from forty to fifty entertained of its extending to the city. It under canvass. has been ascertained that Miss Cross, the young lady who died of the disease at Staten Island, near Townsend's Dock, a few days since, was in communication with an infected ship, at anchor near the spot, and the he Cascades, so that the hostile tribes are presumption is that she caught the infection situated mainly between that range and our in that manner. Theservant girl Hendricks, Northwestern States. alive, but very low.

Mr. John Goulding, of Caroline county, had his barn and corn house consumed by fire on Wednesday night last. The barn had in it 2,000 bushels of wheat, and the cornhouse 100 bushels of choice seed wheat .-Mr. Goulding estimates his loss at \$4,000 .-A short time previous, Dr. Goulding, Mr. Jno. Goulding's son, lost his barn in the same way. Both of these are the doings of wicked incendiaries.

There is considerable excitement in Boston, in consequence of the mysterious death convey passengers and freight, protect com- of a young female named Deborah O'Connell. In the autopsy by the physicians and chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach by Dr. C. T. Jackson, a quantity of phosphorus, a most deadly poison, was found, together with a small portion of ar-

> The eighty-first anniversary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated at Bennington, Vt., on Monday. The Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, of Troy, N. Y., delivered an address on fought on the 16th of August, 1777, and was the first check given to the march of General Burgoyne.

> Intelligence has been received of the death of Mrs. Ashmore, wife of the Rev. Wm. Ashmore, of the Siam mission, while on her way to this country from Hong Kong, with her two children. She died on the 19th of May, off the Cape of Good Hope, and was buried

> A letter to the Philadelphia Press states that on Saturday night, a serious fire occurred at Pottsville, (Pa.) Twelve dwellings, a sash factory, the old "Henry Jenkins" screen factory, and a lot of sheds and stables were burnt to the ground. The entire loss is

> The Frederick, (Md.) Herald notes the sale of three slaves in that county for \$2,840. One aged about 17 years, brought \$1,115, another about 15 years of age, \$1,010, and the other about eight or nine years of age,

A letter from Burlington, Iowa, predicts The South Side Democrat condemns the that provisions will be very cheap this fall. article in the Union, on the subject of taxing | The writer says: "Lots of beef will go from this section, and more especially from Illinois, Eastward."

The Danville papers announce the death, on Thursday last, of Col. Leonard Claiborne, a well-known and much respected citizen of they produced; it is only the idea we aim at. Pittsylvania county, after a severe and protracted illness.

A fine drenching rain fell at Norfolk on Sunday night, after a long drought, which had caused a scarcity of drinking water.

A St. Louis Romance-Bretzel Fritz. The St. Louis Republican records the death of an old man in that city, and in regard to his life, furnishes the following:

tel, whose family was one of the most independent and aristocratic in Saxony, fell in love with a poor girl and determined to marry her. He thus incurred the displeasure of his wealthy father, who, on learning of the proposed alliance, at once disinherited the young nobleman, and turned him from his doors.

This sudden reverse exasperated and maddened the lover, and bidding a silent farewell to the home of his childhood, and without informing the object of his affection, he bent his course to this country. On arriving here he joined the U. S. Army, and served 10 years as a soldier. It is said that his bravery and true beroism on the field of Mexico won the admiration of all who had oppor-

tupities to observe him. At the expiration of the ten years' service, found that his parents were in their graves, and that the property was distributed equalamong which we quote the following as most ly among his brothers and sisters, himself being wholly overlooked and disregarded in the will. To add to his dark fortunes, he ascertained that the girl who was the innocent cause of his ruin, had married and

had created. Wandering in reason he returned to the selling "bretzels," a kind of pastry much in favor with the Germans. He continued at

Three years ago, having saved the snug sum of \$900, and having met one of the opposite sex in whom he thought he could confide, and years his junior, Von Oertel was married. home with his basket, he found that his wife taken his money and everything of any value a basket of bretzels and a dishonored hearth.

years of sge, quietly bore his new grief, and growth of trees, such as black-walnut, locust, again, with perhaps, an imprecation on the poplar, maple, cherry, chestnut, oak, beach, false one, addressed himself to the one great

task of his life-forgetting. "Bretzel Fritz" has been well known in St. Louis-a wrinkled, slow paced, stooping old man, with his backet on his arm and years be has laid away \$400, the profits of his little business.

The source from whence this poison, which has gained so world-wide a celebrity recently, is obtained, is thus noticed in Dickens's Household Words: "In Ceylon, and several districts of India,

grows a moderate sized tree, with thick, shining leaves, and a short, crocked stem. In the fruit season, it is readily recognized by its rich, orange-colored berries, about as large as golden pippins; the rind is hard and smooth, and covers a white, soft pulp, the of Messrs. W. J. Phillips and J. Rust, for the favorite food of many kinds of birds, within purpose of selecting her own master and which are the flat, round seeds, not an inch in diameter, ash gray in color, and covered rather than to remain in New York in a conwith very minute silky hairs. The Germans dition of so called freedom." fancy they can discover a resemblance in them to gray eyes, and call them crows' eyes, doos, and its nature and properties understood

Further from Europe.

New York, Aug. 17 .- The steamer Saxonia, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., arrived here this afternoon. She reports seeing cases of yellow fever at the New York quar- the U. S. steamer Nisgara, yesterday, at noon, of artillery, have been, up to this time, com- cret of efficient and profitable culture, and is antine hospital. Very little apprehension is 290 miles east of Sandy Hook, bearing up

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 2d

Parliament was prorogued on the 2d inst., o the 19th of October. The Queen's speech was uninteresting .-

The Times attacks the speech severely. The arrangements for laying the Red sea cable were complete. Over a dozen vessels foundered in the North

sea during the recent storin. Ismail Pacha, the Turkish commissioner in egard to the Jeddah massacre, had arrived. France and England have come to an understanding on the subject of the massacre. All the offenders are to be punished, irrespective of rank, and the injured are to receive

an indemnity.

M Fould, the Paris banker, is dead. The sentence of Nicotera has been commuted from death to perpetual servitude on

The London Sun office has been burnt. The Emperor Napoleon was at Cherbourg. During the fetes he will give a free pardon to

all offenders connected with the press. The recent battle between the Turks and Christians in Bosnia was a very sanguinary affair. The latter were victorious, but subsequently the Turks rallied and drove the Christians into Austria.

The Bombay mail had reached London.

The troops had been ordered into cantonments during the rainy season. An amnesty was expected till September 1st. The commercial news by this arrival has been anticipated. The funds opened firm at London. Consols on Tuesday, quoted at 96

964 for money, and 964 for account. Douglas -- His Early Days in Illinois. Senator Douglas met his constituents at Vinchester, Illinois, a few days ago. The numbers present were several thousand. the course of his address, as we learn from the correspondence of a cotemporary, the following reminiscence was given :

The commencement of Mr. Douglas' speech was very appropriate and well spoken. He said if there was one place that he had a right to claim as his home, more than any other in Illinois, it was that place. Twenty-five years ago, said he, a poor boy, with his coat upon his arm, without an acquaintance in the State, and without a dolar in his pocket, entered this town. Here he earned his first six dollars; here he first learned to depend upon himself for a livelihood. You were the first to assist him, and take him by the hand. You were the first to promote him and confer honors upon him. After twenty-five long years have past, after many changes have taken place, that boy again returns to you, to thank you for your former kindness, and the high trusts and bonors you have conferred upon him, and to ask you if he has yet done anything to incur your censure; if he has violated the

trust you reposed in him. We have no hope of being able to give you the words of the speaker, and the feeling When Mr. D. came to a pause after speaking the above, an old gray-headed man, who had known him in those tormer times, raised up in front of the speaker's stand and very carnestly said, "Stephen you'll be President yet." Said Mr. D., "My old friend says I'll be President yet; but I tell him and all my bearers, that if it requires any sacrifice of principle on my part, if I am expected to act contrary to my own judgment, in order to Many years ago Baron Frederick Von Oer- times scorn to accept it. In the words of Kentucky's noble son, the immortal Clay, "I

would rather be right than be President.' John Dean and the Newspapers.

John Dean, who married Miss Boker, has called upon the editor of the (N. Y) Times, to deprecate the unhand-ome allusions to him made in a paragraph copied from a Boston paper into that journal. Mr. Dean enjoys a situation in the New York custom house, and resides with his wife in Williamsburg, and is annoyed by these statements, because they rob him of that seclusion which he and his wife are most anxious to make their own. The paper in question says :-

"Mr. John Dean is not at all the offensivelooking fellow he has been pictured. On the contrary, he is a comely, smart looking, sober, well dressed young min, fit to pass be returned to Germany, to ascertain how muster any where. His hair is black-not Two aronauts, who ascended in a balloon the estate of his family was managed. He red, as the sensationist who penned the parafor his accent, he would pass for an American. Mr. Dean thinks there would not have been so much said about him were it not that he is Irish; but he could not help that if he would, and would not if be could. Mr. Dean came to Williamsburg in hopes of removed away. Von Oertel's mind never fully alizing that privacy for himself and his lady, which, after the unpleasant bruiting of their names far and wide, they felt to be so desirable; but even in this, it appears, he has thus United States, and came to St. Louis. Here far been disappointed. At all events we he was prostrated by violent sickness for trust no respeciable journal will after this, some months. When he convalesced he give currency to any offensive statements in found bimself entirely destitute of means .- relation to the Deans, for really there is no

Minerals in Virginia. Virginia has a limestone valley of nearly They say, however, they could see this paltry, but honest business, for a number three hundred miles in length and twenty ters of the Ohio. Let us glance at the geographical position of her coal deposits relative to the future destiny of the Republic, whom he telieved would make him a good and one will have some idea of the intrinsic and faithful wife though she was several wealth embedded there. This immense coal field, which is a part of the upper Ohio coal One day a few months afterward, on going field, is scooped out by large navigable streams to the depth of 1,000 feet, exposing had eloped with a seducer, and not content rich deposits of cannel coal and iron-cra. A with bringing her husband to disgrace, had series of swells in the coal measures keeps up the workable beds of coal above water free about the house, leaving him the possessor of for miles before they disappear beneath the Ohio. The whole is covered up with a deep The old man, for he was now fifty-three rich vegetable soil, sustaining a magnificent birch, (mountain mahogany,) white spruce, lynn, and eurled maple. The State of Virginia embraces the central portion of the Appalachian range of mountains. Hence she has thicker and richer beds and veins of minerals then any of the neighboring Eastern States. All that Virginia wants is miners and sailors to bring her up to the position that the present Governor (her advocate of internal improvements) desires. Thos. S. Ridgway, Geologist, New York.

The Tide Turning.

has the following: "We have to record to-day a singular occurrence, but one which can be easily understood by those who comprehend the negro character. A free negro girl, named Caroline, leaves New York to day under the protection residing in Texas. She prefers this course

There are thousands of free negroes at the North who would act wisely and greatly imbut the likeness is purely imaginary. The prove their condition by following this exwas early used as a medicine by the Hin- free negro in either the slave or free States, and the free negroes themselves know it to be by the Oriental doctors, long before it was the fact. We confidently expect to see many

One hundred and thirty-five Regiments of the 185 of the line, together with the general officers heretofore reported, and the field missioned under the new law which passed last March.

The organization is still going on, commissions are being issued from the Adjutant General's office as rapidly as they can be got out. Strange to say, the 19th Regiment, city of Richmond, one of the oldest in though the conductors were appointed by

the court at the proper time. From all the indications it may be expected that the organization will be completed within the year, and a large volunteer force, particularly of cavalry, be also commissioned, for the law suits the people and they are coming up to it manfully. James L. Kemper, its author and champion, who gallantly fought it through the two sessions of the Legislature almost single handed, has reral from the Governor.

The most important provision of the law is the establishment of a system of training an acre of the richest. the officers by competent Brigade Inspectors, and, so far as heard from, the Brigadier Generals have, without exception, selected for these important offices the graduates of the State Military Academy, many of whom will be diffused throughout our whole military force, and will no doubt induce many high

seek commissions in our militia. Before many more months have passed the gallant old State, so lately defenceless, can bring into the field 200,000 invincibles to

to defend the country, as the case may be. The amount of work thrown by this new ceives therefor utterly inadequate. The Governor has met the contingency as far as was practicable out of the fund at his disposal, but still the amount does not equal what many clerks in stores in this city get .- Rich.

Cholera Infantum.

The present is the season of the year when this malady is fatal to great numbers of young children. Statistics show that the most dan gerous time of life is from the sixth to the twenty-fourth month of the infant's existence. Few cases occur before the sixth month, and the number decreases again be fore the third year. Out of 1,525 children. who died of cholera infantum in New York, in 1854, only 161 were over two years of age. One of the principal causes is the unwholesome food with which children are often supplied after being weaned. Cholera infantum is mainly produced by a heated atmosphere, unwholesome food, want of ventilation, and the lack of proper advice as to its treatment. It appears in three forms, in order as follows: The premonitory, which is always curable; the cholera proper, which is generally curable; and the after sickness, which is invariably fatal. The best rule that can be observed as to its treatment is, that "every severe diarrhees of a child in the summer season, no matter how healthy the child may appear in other respects, must be regarded as the first stage of the cholera infantum," and the attendance of a competent physician must be obtained to give advice such as the exigencies of the case demand. secure that office, then I would an hundred and such as can never be obtained from medical books, or from the quack doctors who at present reap such golden harvests among the poorer classes of the population.

The life of all children depends upon the care and prudence of their parents; and the health of the very young is contingent upon the health of the mother. So far as weakly children owe their imperfect constitution to the lack of vital force inherited from their parents, generations must pass away before the evil can be remedied. But when the little ones are already in the world, it is an imperative duty so to care for them that their pereditary weakly tendencies may be overcome. The great bygienic influences in doing this are free and pure air and water and wholesome food.

There are two things which our over-indulgence regards as poor fare, which are really the most proper food for children-bread and water. These a child prefers, till his natual taste is spoiled.

Milk, when pure, or only reduced with water, is very useful; but we suspect has been over estimated as an article of diet .--The child who drinks cows' milk in great quantities, ought to have as much air and exercise as a calf to manage it.

Living in two States at the same time.

At a place called "College Corner," an individual occupies a bouse that is rather singularly situated. One half of the house is in he State of Indiana, and the other half in Ohio. The boundary line between Butler and Preble counties in this State runs directly through the house, so that the occupant lives in two counties in Obio and one in Indiana at the same time. Of course, if he was charged with any offence it would be right sharp work for an officer to catch him. armed with a process from Preble county .-He would only have to pass from one room to another in his dwelling to be beyond the jurisdiction of an officer, by going to Butler county. And if officials from both counties should come at him at the same time, he takes to the kitchen or the parlor, as the case might be, and he is safe beyond their reach in another State, although he might be within arm's length of the officers. It would rerequire three warrants to catch a man so pecultarly domiciled, and if wanted in this State, he would not be compelled to cross his wn door-sill without a requisition.

The house of an old resident in this county s similarly situated. The city line just cuts off the porch of the house, so that he sleeps in the country, and takes his ease on the porch in the city. Where he sleeps and eats is of course his voting place, so he is necessarily put down amongst the "country constituents." - Cincin. Gaz.

French Monopoly of the Fishing Grounds. A Marbiehead correspondent of the Salem

"S mething must be done ere long by our government to protect the fishermen of this country in their rights upon the fishing ground, or that important branch of our national industry will, like that of the Bilboa The New York Day Book, in its last issue, trade in this commodity, become extinct. The modus operandi of the Frenchmen on the fishing ground, has of late become an intolerable nuisance, and seriously operates to the great injury of our fishermen. The Frenchmen on the banks are very numerous. They go in vessels of from 400 to 500 tons and manned with about thirty men each, which gives them a sufficient complement of men to work the machinery on board the vessel, and in small boats, as they pass out a great distance, and lay their trolls in such vast numbers, and covering such a large space, that they completely monopolize almost every inch of the fishing ground, to the exclusion of our fishermen.

THRESHING MACHINES .- I have in store FOUR HORSE SWEEP POWER AND THRESHER, and EIGHT HORSE THRESH- For Farmers.

One of the most simple and important

principles of farming is, strange to say, one of the most neglected and disregarded in officers of five regiments of cavalry and five Eastern Virginia. It involves the grand seof the easiest possible application. This principle is, that one acre highly improved and well tilled will produce more than five acres tended and managed in a superficial slovenly way. Although the evil practice of squandering labor upon broad fields, whose fertility has by over-cropping been reduced below the the State, has not yet been organized, al- standard even of mediocrity, has been of late years partially superseded by an improved system of husbandry, it has not been eradiacated. Far from it-for there are hundreds of farmers who still continue to sow and plough | thin, dignified figure, and his meek and he after the old fashion, and to reap, of course, the same skeleton returns. Let any man travel through the country now, and he will see along the road-side, in fields of corn, thousand of hills, which will not and cannot under the most favorable seasons add even a nubbin to vout, a man, pure and uncompromising in his the crib. All this is a naked waste of laceived, as he deserved—and as the Legisla-ture intended he should receive at their as much to work these puny, fruitless stalks revered him, and his path in life, trodden hands—the appointment of Brigadier Gene- as it does to work the most luxuriant and without pretension, was irradiated by the productive. In other words, it cost just as noblest virtues of the Christian, the citizen much to cultivate an acre of sterile land as and patriot. He was poor, but the son ne The owners of small farms are particular-

ly interested in the method of turning them to the best account, and have a better opportunity of availing themselves of its benefits. terfuges. In this he emulated the exalts We believe that on our common uplands, if honesty of Samuel Adams, his model of the have also been appointed by the Governor in the results could be ascertained by proper in patriot Christian. In youth Col. D-ha the Cavalry and Artillery regiments. By vestigation, it would be found that out of means of these graduates (all of whom are every ten thousand acres cultivated, at least flame still glowed in his heart. The torch accomplished drill officere) the instructions one thousand are either wholly unproductive of his patriotism was lighted at the alters of they have received at that fine State school or of such comparative insignificancy of yield as to be unworthy of notice. Concentration | dants "with a faith triumphant o'er he of fertilizers upon a small space is infinitely spirited young men not only to accept but to better than expansion of them over a wide surface. This is so plainly and obviously true that it would be a waste of words to enter into an argument to prove it. Facts which amply corroborate it have been abunmaintain her sovereignty and her rights or dantly supplied by experiments, and are upon record in all the agricultural journals .-The great misfortune is, that when a case of law on that excellent officer, the Adjutant enormous production from a few highly im-General, is enormous, and the pay he re- proved acres, however well certified, is reported most of our farmers, especially those who have not yet discarded the notions and usages of the last generation, are incredulous. They consider such cases as either altogether tabulous or grossly exagerated, and are extremely apt to apply to them the favorite epithet of the day-humbug. But humbugs, they certainly are not. We have not the shadow of a doubt that they are true statements, because they do not conflict with reason or with nature.

A well attested case occurred in Maryland many years ago, which was published in the heart. I vividly recall the expression of ac American farmer, in which, from an upland field of fifty acres, 2500 bushels of wheat were | Col. D-, when he called me to the wabtained-being an average of fifty bushels per acre! Another case was reported in the voice, said, "Tell your father that the Che ame paper in which an average of twenty | Chesapeake-is taken." The good old pa barrels of corn per acre was cribbed from a triot was unable to articulate the tale of wor. ot of five acres. Twenty-five barrels have and broke down in audible and prolonged been gathered from an acre in Buckingham sobbing. Iron nerves, that upon the battlecounty, and thirty-six in Kentucky. The field had been unshaken, trembled like at question suggests itself, then, whether, if one aspen at the calamities of his country, and r five acres can be rendered so fertile by ar- her tarnished glory brought many tears from ficial appliances, a whole farm may not be eyes that would have been unmoistened by gradually raised to the same condition by the any suffering of his own. same process? It would be well for such of our farmers as have fields, which, under the present system, with the best seasons, average not more than ten bushels of wheat or three barrels of corn per acre, to turn their thoughts and attention to the economical principle and mode of improvement, which have been tried so successfully by experimenters. It, by so doing, they can accomplish the same results they will be enabled to realize from a few acres, with the same outlay and labor, treble the crops they now do from the over-many which they cultivate, fantastic and fanatical chimeras marred and and consequently they will ensure for themselves a rapid annual increase of fertilizing substances, upon their own premises, for pushing on the system of improvement which we recommend, besides trebling the market val-

ue of their lands. These remarks have been more immediately suggested by the following publication which we find in the last New York Tribune which has frequently in its columns articles of great interest and value to farmers. It will be seen that to South Carolina belongs the credit of the vigorous and splendid agricultural feat which is recorded .- Petersburg

Indian Corn-Two Hundred Bushels per Acre -It has been published-and so far as we can see duly certified-that Dr. J. W. Parker, of Columbia, S. C., grew, in 1857, upon his farm, near that town, 200 bashels and 12 quarts upon one measured acre of ground, and 116 bushels and 6 quarts upon another acre.

In the report to the State Agricultural Society, Dr. Parker states that the seed selected for planting was from the State of North Carolina, and designated "Bale Mountain Corn." After soaking it during the night in a strong solution of nitre, it was planted 8 to 12 inches distance in the row, covered with hoes, and the ground rolled, leaving it perfectly level. The land was the border of a small creek, under-drained. and prepared by plowing in November, and manured in December with 25 two-horse loads of cow-house manure, plowed in and followed by a subsoil plow drawn by two mules. About the 1st of March another coat of good stable and cow manure was spread and ployed in as the first. Early in April, three eart loads of air-slacked lime and two sacks of salt were spread over each acre and lightly plowed under. On the 14th of May the ground was thoroughly plowed with Glaze's large iron plow, barrowed level and aid off 30 inches apart with a shovel plow .-Guano and plaster were sprinkled in the furrows; near 200 lbs, of the former and 300 lbs. of the latter to each acre.

On the 14th of May the corn was plowed with a leng, very narrow plow, and dressed over with boes. On the 5th and 17th of June the same work was repeated, each time leaving the ground level. About the first of July it was necessary to draw a ridge about the roots of the corn to prevent it talling. During a protracted drought, acre No. 1 was twice irrigated, and acre No. 2 had the water turned on it once.

The yield of acre No. 1, as before stated, exceeded 200 bushels. No. 2 was, part of it replanted, which the Committee says prevented the yield being as large as the other.

True, this crop cost labor and manure, but does it not pay better than the tens of thousands of acres that do not yield ten bushels per acre, for such are as common as blackberries all over the Southern States. The ter of Mrs. N. P. Lasselle, authoress of land used being "sandhill brushland," required the high manuring, as it is not naturally fertile enough to produce such crops. The secret, however is in the under-draining, the frequent plowing and subsoiling and irrigation.

Six pure Arabian blood stallions were late-

ly brought to New York by Captain Lane. who has been engaged in raising the sunken vessels in the barbor of Sebastorol. These mimals cost \$18,000, which is said to be less than their real worth. They stand about fifteen hands high, are matched, and are pairs of dark bay, grey and black. They are firect from the cavalry stables of the Russian Emperor, and were rai-ed expressly for him. The number of horses in the imperial studis limited to 5,000, and when it exceeds this number, sales are made. Of this fact, Capt. Lane took advantage. The stables of the Czar, where these horses are kept and trained, are each twelve feet square, and in part, form ER CLEANER, &c , the best in the market .- | the outer wall of an enclosure ten miles long DRAYTON G. MEADE, and five miles wide. The centre of this area

[COMMUNICATED. A Christian Patriot.

I read with more than ordinary interest as article in the New York Observer, of the Lith iust., headed "The Fourth," under the sig. nature of "J. N. D." I cannot mistake the initials, and the writer has touched a chart which vibrates through a long series vears, awakening the recollection of scenes and men long since shrouded in the shadowy

past. My memory vividly recalls the fa ing of respect and reverence with which was wont, in early childhood, to regard that venerable "father," so justly enlogized by the writer. I can still contemplate his tall nignant countenance. Col. D- was a striking type of the par-

itanic character of New England, and of the stern men and unbending spirits of the retolution. He was a Christian, fervid and deintegrity, a patriot ardent and catholic in glects to state that this poverty was entailed on him by the crimes and frauds of others. from the consequences of which he would seek no refuge in technicalities or legal sutbeen a soldier of liberty, and in age its box '76, and be handed it down to his descen-

fears." My recollection of this excellent man runs back to the gloomy period of the war of 1812. Too old to again wield the swerd in defence of his country's rights, he gave all he had, his prayers, his zeal, his awakening spirit, to the cause. Liberty, practical and intelligent liberty, he cherished in the deerest recesses of his beart; and his country its union and constitution, he loved, I believe, above all earthly objects. He was conspicuous, although humble and

retiring in other relations, in that noble

band of patriote, who amid contumely and

reproach in New England, advocated the war

and sustained the government. My our father belonged to the same class, and was with equal enthusiasm, enlisted in the sine cause. I remember well the sad day which intelligence arrived in our village the capture of the frigate Chesapeake, in its crushing weight upon every patriotic guish and mental suffering upon the face of dow of his little office, and with a tremble

Such were the men, and such the spirite that age; and may God in mercy allow that mantle to fall upon their posterity! May we feel the preciousness of the boon we derived from them, and cherish it as the holiest legs cy ever conferred by patriot sires upon their ffepring; may we love with the same imperishable love, and maintain with an equi zeal, those institutions they carved out for a with their swords and cemented with their prayers and tears. No pestiferous sectionalism contracted their patriotic devotion, to alienated their fealty to the country, but ing or dying, their spirits proclaimed "lade pendence now and forever;" "a Union, one

and indivisible." August 12, 1858.

COMMUNICATED. I bave been a little surprised, of late, at an objection raised, and urged to the Baltimore and Washington Steam-boat Company, for running the Columbia on Sunday. And now, may I ask, why this holy horror all at once, among a people, who have, for thirty-two years, countenanced and encouraged that company in their selection of Sunday as the best day for the Columbia to pass up the river, by showing a preference for her over any other boat that could be put upon the route? And during that time many of them, too, prefest ing to be consistent Churchmen, and occupy

ing high places,-vestrymen, deacons, class teachers, &c. Why, I ask, this sudden of cry? Have they become all at once so much more righteous, or have they just begun to read their Bibles, and suddenly stumbled upon the 4th. Commandment-"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy"? I am still more surprised that opposite strong enough to commend their wives and

daughters to the quick passage and luxuring accommodations of the river craft, and thes tentions of their Masters, in preference the Columbia, because she passes on Sunday, should have originated in a community who have so long been the recipients of the kind attention and hospitality of her officers, and who, on their part, have always expressed the highest appreciation of their gentlemanly and refined conduct towards themselves, the families, and their friends. But among the host of admirers of the Columbia and her ficers, none seem to have the courage to atte a word in their defence. Truly may they elclaim, as did a celebrated courtier-" Sare me from my friends."

As for myself, I expect to spend many a nnocent Sabbath afternoon on board the lumbia, and arrive in Alexandria in time worship the same evening, in some of Churches, with as clear a conscience as the whom I leave behind, to roll to Church wi well washed carriage wheels and sleek horses at an immense cost of Sabbath labor, to we ship but a very short while, and return hos to discuss the merits of a good dinner, or decant upon the style of Miss Jones's new botnet, or the graceful and elegant twit Squire Brown's moustache! OBSERVER.

A NEW BOOK.—MAGDALEN, THE EN CHANTRESS; by E. L. L. Just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia complete in the property of the Co., Philadelphia complete in one 19mo. volume. Cloth Full gilt, \$1.50. This book, written by Ellen Louise Lasselle, of Washington. ular work, "Annie Grayson, or Life in ington,") is creating quite a sensation Metropolis. The following notice of is from the correspondent of the Utica Telegraph: - "A byou for a dollar, Man the Enchantress, by E. L. L. This grossing topic of the literary circles tal Magdalen is just issued, and is upon some thrilling incidents of Wash life, which in their day, startled drawing and ruptured a Cabinet The tale is w

ROBERT BELL King For sale by aug 19 YUANO AND WHEAT DRILLS. GUANO and WHEAT DRILL, with, or with out Seed-Sowers. Also, Bickford & h Guano and Wheat and Seed Drill. advise those who may want the above Dri order as soon as possible, as the supnever been equal to the demand.

with sparkling vigor; and there lurks in e

chapter the aroma of talent and refinemen

torp prices, adding freight. All orders Agricultural Warehouse, No. 12, Fairfax aug 19